

CUR NEWS-ROOMS
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LIBRARY
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
FREE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

"ODOL."
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

NEW SERIES No. 325. 日三十月三年二十二緒光

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

六拜禮 號五廿月四英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$ 5,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. MCCONACHE, Esq.—Chairman.
C. S. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, J. Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. R. Saeson, Esq.
M. D. Eckiel, Esq. R. Shawan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. N. A. Slobe, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent,
per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1896.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
H. Stoltzfoht, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000
PAID-UP \$ 500,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 3 " "

DEPOSITS RENEWED on OLD TERMS.
J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS \$100,000
RESERVE FUND \$ 15,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of ½ per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 3 " 3 " "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION
No. 140.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held on the spot on
MONDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., are
published for general information.

By Command
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1896.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the
27th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., by Order
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 95 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registration No.	Legal Description	Boundary Measure- ments	Size	Contents	Estimate	Up-to-date
				N. S. E. W.	Contents	Amount	Up-to-date
Kow- loon Island	Yau Ma Tei	Always on Hand	100 ft. 7 in. 10 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 10 in.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	\$ 8	\$ 8
1	100 ft. 7 in. 10 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 10 in.	Always on Hand	100 ft. 7 in. 10 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 10 in.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	\$ 8	\$ 8

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [34]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000} \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

MANAGERS—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [43]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FAT, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1894. [247]

Intimations.

STOLEN!

CANTON LOAN BOND COUPONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Under-
signed has been informed by the
Treasurer of this Province CHANG JEN-CHUN

that the COUPONS of the first period of
CANTON LOAN BONDS Nos. 3,231 @ 3,242

Inclusive; Nos. 3,252 @ 3,253 Inclusive; Nos.
10,701 @ 10,774 Inclusive and No. 10,775 have
been STOLEN. The Public are therefore
warned against advancing Money or Purchasing
COUPONS having these Numbers.

JAMES W. CARRALL, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Canton, 22nd April, 1895. [718]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the
CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on
WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [695]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER
CENT upon CONTRIBUTIONS for
the year 1895 has been DECLARED.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 30th
instant.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [703]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

A ISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the
Registered Shareholders of the above
COMPANY in the proportion of one B Share for
every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on
the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant,
will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share
for every Share, whether A or B, registered in
his name. All applications must be made on
forms for the purpose, which may be obtained
at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on and after the 3rd instant,
and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank
on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next,
together with a sum of ONE DOLLAR for every
Share applied for as a first instalment. A
Receipt will be given, which must be forwarded
to the COMPANY in charge for Scrip. No
further call will be payable in respect of these
Shares without at least two months' notice.

The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED
from THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to THURSDAY,
the 7th day of May following, both days
inclusive, during which period no Transfers of
Shares can be Registered.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT as WHARTINGER,
GODOWN or HULK-KEEPER or
SHIPPIING CLERK, or where advertiser can
make himself generally useful. Many years'
experience in CHINA and with CHINESE;

Apply to

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1895. [698]

LOST!!

ON KENNEDY ROAD, Yesterday Evening,
an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER, White
with Black Spot left side, Stub Tail, Eyes over
right eye, answers to name of "DASH". Leather
Collar, no name on it.

STAINFIELDS.

Doddell Street.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [719]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [699]

THE CLUB HOTEL.

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

LOST!!

ON KENNEDY ROAD, Yesterday Evening,
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STAINFIELDS.

Doddell Street.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. [719]

HOTEL METROPOLE,

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

LOST!!

ON KENNEDY ROAD, Yesterday Evening,
an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER, White
with Black Spot left side, Stub Tail, Eyes over
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Collar, no name on it.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

To-day's Advertisements.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. upon
CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1895
has this Day been DECLARED.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 11th
proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1895.

N O T I C E .

IN conformity with Number IV of the General
Regulations of the Pilots' Service of the
Port of Canton a COMPETITIVE EXAMINA-
TION will be shortly held at the HARBOUR
MASTER'S OFFICE IN CANTON, to fill a
VACANCY which has occurred in the number of
Pilots.

Only those who have served an Apprenticeship
are eligible for appointment.

Those desirous of Competing must send in
their Names to the HARBOUR MASTER not later
than the 2nd May.

A. IFFLAND,
Harbour Master.
Custom House,
Canton, 24th April, 1895.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

Lemonade.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, ac.

GREAT BRITAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech said that Great
Britain must be paramount in South Africa, and
that she will resist at all risks and all costs any
foreign interference. It was not intended, unless
an unexpected emergency arose, to send a large
British force to South Africa, at the Colossus
would resent the implication that they were unable
to take care of themselves in the presence of a native rising.

(From *El Diario de Manila*.)

MADRID, April 17th.

The official return of the elections for
Members of the Cortes, just verified, is as
follows:

Liberal Conservatives.....	300
Democrats.....	8
Unionists.....	102
Carlists.....	10
Original Carlists.....	1

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FIFTEEN cases of plague to-day.

THE Russian cruisers *Rurik* (10,923 tons) and
Dimitri Donskoi (5,800 tons) have arrived at
Nagasaki from Singapore.

THE Canton Insurance Company, Limited,
to-day declared a bonus of 20 per cent. upon
contributions for 1895. Warrants will be issued
on the 11th prox.

THE lecture of His Excellency the Governor
before the Odd Volume on "Irish Wit and
Humour" will be given on Monday, the 27th
last, at 5.15 p.m.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary informed
that the Japanese Government has advised its
nationals to stop all industrial operations in
China for the present.

HERR VON BRANDT, ex-German Minister to
China, etc., etc., accompanied by Mrs. von
Brandt and Baron von Gottz, arrived at Shang-
hai on the 19th instant from Tientsin.

BARON von Seckendorff, the able and popular
German Consul at Tientsin, accompanied by the
Baroness von Seckendorff, arrived at Shanghai from
the north on the 19th, en route for Europe.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will
call along side any vessel holding the answering
pennant between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday,
to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service,
returning about 12.30 p.m.

SIR CLAUDE and Lady MacDonald arrived at
Tientsin on the morning of the 16th instant and
were received with great cordiality by both the
British and Foreign residents. The Chinese
Authorities also welcomed the new Minister.

MR. AND MRS. DETRING, accompanied by their
two daughters, arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin
on the 21st instant. Mr. Detring is going home
on furlough after a long and successful tenure of
office at Tientsin as Commissioner of Customs.

A COMPETITIVE examination will shortly be held
at the office of the Harbour Master at Canton to
fill a vacancy that has occurred in the list of
officers. Those desirous of competing must send
in their names to the aforesaid Harbour Master
not later than the 2nd proxime.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
pure Cognac, the difference in price being
merely a question of age and vintage.

MEMBERS are reminded that this evening a
smoking concert will be held in the Gymnasium
of the Victoria Recreation Club, during which
Mr. E. D. Sander, the very popular and zealous
Hon. Secretary, who is leaving the Colony, will
be presented with a souvenir from the members.

A COMPANION (Mr. Gustav Kogel) of Messrs
Thoenen and Sitipp, the pedestrian globe-
trotters mentioned in our last issue, arrived
recently in Shanghai and has been interviewed
by the *China Gazette*. It appears that the journey was undertaken for a
sum of \$1,000 gold, and they have to arrive in
San Francisco by the 3rd of June in order to
have complied with the terms of their wager.

In a private note, which is published by the
North China Daily News, dated Chinkiang,
7th inst., Mr. W. N. Ferguson, one of the
victims of the outrage at Taichau, says: "The
official from Taichau sent two men to see
how we all were, and especially to enquire about
my hand. He is very much frightened, or
appears to be, at least. The Consul here has
taken the matter up and says he will press it.
He has both the Catholic affairs and ours to deal
with at once, as there is no French Consulate
here. Did I tell you yesterday that one priest
was to the water for an hour, and was only
saved by keeping close to the boat with only his
head above the water, and as it was getting dark
they could not see him."

FROM telegrams to the Frisco press by today's
American mail it is refreshing to notice the
unanimity that exists in Europe on the diplo-
matic success achieved by the Marquis of
Salisbury on the subject of the Dongas Expedi-
tion. The powers constituting the Triple
Alliance are acting in concert with the British
Cabinet and the attitude of the Government of
the Sojourner Porte is one of absolute unconcern,
and naturally enough France has protested
against the use of the funds of the *Caisse Pétrolière*
for carrying out of the campaign for the subjection
of the Dervishes, but apparently did not feel
disposed to proceed further than this, in spite of
the passive encouragement of the Government
of the Turk. There appears to be every reason
to believe that Great Britain and Italy have
arrived at a complete understanding with
each other.

THE COST OF THE NILE EXPEDITION
AND THE MATABELE AFFAIR.

Mr. Michael Hicks Beach speaking in
the House of Commons said that the Government
had not made provisions for any great military
expenditure; but that the Chartered Company
would pay for the Matobe Affairs and that the
Nile Expedition was purely an Egyptian one.
It was possible, however, that Great Britain might
incure a small charge. The Government was
determined not to repeat the folly of 1864 in the
Soudan.

MATABELELAND.
The telegraph service to Bulawayo is inter-
rupted. [The Queen of Korra is dead.]

THE SOUDAN.
Oman Digny's forces are demobilized by
recent losses.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1895.

COMMERCIAL CHAOS IN FORMOSA.

In view of the recently issued regulations
governing the sugar and camphor trade in
Formosa, as published in these columns last
week, and the semi-official contradiction of the
reports of harsh measures having been adopted,
which were reproduced from the *Japan Mail* in
a recent issue, a representative of the *Hongkong
Telegraph* was granted an interview with a
merchant largely interested in South Formosa,
from whom the following information was
gleaned. The first point touched upon was the
explanations in the *Japan Mail*, which brought
forth the following account of the history of the
trade before and after the Japanese occupation:

CAMPHOR AND THE JAPANESE.

When the camphor trade was first opened up
on South Formosa, in 1889 and 1890, the forests
were in the territory occupied by the savages,
and consequently not under the control of the
Chinese Authorities. The merchants, all but
one of whom were British, had to begin
operations by buying the savages off, with
presents and money, so that their employees
might work in their districts. This in some
cases cost as high as \$20,000 before a still could
be erected. When, after these preliminaries,
camphor was produced, the only thing required
by the Chinese officials was that we should take
out transit passes, through the Consul, to cover
our camphor whilst being conveyed to the
seaports. Later on the Chinese Authorities
imposed a tax, which was farmed out, and a duty
of 30 per cent. was collected at the still by the
farmer. We were not required to have any
license or title deeds for the simple reason that
the authorities were not in a position to grant us
any. We had practically purchased the land from
the savages over whom the Chinese had no sway.
So, it happened that during the troubles
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and consequently not under the control of the
Chinese Authorities. The merchants, all but
one of whom were British, had to begin
operations by buying the savages off, with
presents and money, so that their employees
might work in their districts. This in some
cases cost as high as \$20,000 before a still could
be erected. When, after these preliminaries,
camphor was produced, the only thing required
by the Chinese officials was that we should take
out transit passes, through the Consul, to cover
our camphor whilst being conveyed to the
seaports. Later on the Chinese Authorities
imposed a tax, which was farmed out, and a duty
of 30 per cent. was collected at the still by the
farmer. We were not required to have any
license or title deeds for the simple reason that
the authorities were not in a position to grant us
any. We had practically purchased the land from
the savages over whom the Chinese had no sway.
So, it happened that during the troubles
resulting in Formosa being turned over to Japan
our business was in no way interfered with.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

of every useful learning. Now I have no doubt some of you boys and girls think that the great object to pass. However, that you will find is an error. I have in my office, facing me when I sit half the day, twenty volumes of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, great books nearly a foot square. I often look at them and think that if I had mastered the contents of even one of those books what a learned man I should be. Do not let a little learning make you proud. If you are to make your way in life, your studies are only just commenced when leaving school, and you will find you must continually study to keep abreast of the times. I am glad to hear from Mr. Bradwood that the library has been a success, and this I promise, that certainly when I leave the colony, if not before, I will make a substantial addition of books to it. (Applause) I most now thank Mr. Bradwood for having so kindly asked me to come here to-day to attend the prize distribution. It has given me a great deal of pleasure, and I feel sure great success is in store for the Victoria English School. (Applause).

After the applause, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion with hearty cheers for His Excellency, called for by Mr. Bellion, and cheers for the masters and visitors.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDON, March 26th.

News has been received here that Mark Twain has completely recovered his health and that he has sailed from Bombay for Mauritius and Cape Town.

He has sold the copyright of a new work for \$30,000.

PARIS, March 28th.

An official communication has just been issued relative to the statement by Mr. Curzon in the British House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Curzon made the announcement in regard to the maintenance of existing treaties with Madagascar, that it was subject of extreme importance. When the English Government had received official notice of this action, he said, they would take proper steps to protect British interests.

The French Government in its official note, asserts that France occupied in Madagascar a special position, and that it is entitled to special treatment in consequence. France will accordingly grant to Great Britain in Madagascar the benefit of the most favored nation clause, so far as other nations are concerned. France will not, however, give Great Britain the benefit of the most favored nation clause if it is interpreted to mean that Great Britain will be accorded the same commercial rights in Madagascar as are accorded to the French Government. France, in other words, will insist on being the most favored nation.

NEW YORK, March 28th.

A cab to the *World* from Cape Town says: Frederick Se'sous, the noted hunter and explorer, whose farm in Matabeleland was raided by natives in the rebellion and who organized in Bulawayo a force to punish them, had a hot engagement near that place. A great number of Matabele were killed. Se'sous lost five of his troopers.

A large store in the country was burned by the blacks after murdering the inmates. A thousand women and children are in a larger (wagon camp) in the interior for safety.

Lobengula, King of the Matabele, who was reported dead two years ago after the crushing defeat of his tribe by the British, is now said to be alive.

Zambesi volunteers are leaving for Bulawayo. Business in Matabeleland is at a standstill. Cecil Rhodes is at Umtali. He is on his way to Bulawayo.

BULUWAYO (Matabele), March 29th.

Captain Gifford, leading a rescue force, left here on Thursday and succeeded in rescuing thirty-eight whites who had gone into "Jaiger at Inzeca. This was not effected until after repelling an attack by a force of well-armed Matabele and inflicting upon them a heavy loss.

The loss suffered by Gifford's force in the engagement was one killed and six wounded.

Captain Spreckley, who routed a strong force of Matabele on Thursday, inflicting a heavy loss upon them, has returned to Bulawayo, bringing with him a large number of prisoners. He brings the disastrous intelligence that all the whites, in the Filibus district, have been massacred by the natives, including Messrs. Bentley, Edkins, Carpenter and Barlow.

The bodies of those killed were horribly mutilated, and their faces were burned almost beyond recognition. The native police, who are known to have incited the uprising, have been disarmed, and several Matabele spies have been arrested.

A family of eight persons have been brutally murdered, and two prospectors are missing in the country near here. The enemy is reported to be massing only thirty miles distant from here, and the keenest anxiety is felt at the outbreak, and an attack upon the town is now hourly expected.

Cecil Rhodes, who was expected to arrive here by this time, has not yet reported. No anxiety is experienced for his safety, though his position in the country is certain to become an unpleasant one.

MAFFING (Cape Colony), March 29th.

Five thousand pounds worth of arms and ammunition have been dispatched from here to Bulawayo under the escort of the Bechuanaland police. There is the keenest anxiety throughout the Transvaal as to the fate of the unprotected Boers and their families in Matabeleland. Many Burghers are requesting the Government to grant them permission to go to the assistance of their threatened countrymen.

NEW YORK, March 29th.

The *Journal*'s London correspondent cables as follows: Captain White, who is a witness in the Jameson trial, said to-day that the affair in Matabeleland was greatly exaggerated. "The uprising," he added, "was caused by the knowledge of the natives that Jameson's officers are now absent in England, and the Matabele country is without its usual patrols." He believes that the Matabele were never properly disarmed. Only the slaves brought in their rifles, but the warriors kept their weapons buried near their kraals. This was well known to all the officers at Bulawayo, but no notice was taken of the matter. This, he believes, was a mistake.

The natives, however, were unaware of the fact that the Rhodesia horse is a splendid force, able and ready to cope with the rising. It is under such trained forces as Se'sous, the great hunter, and Captain Spreckley, who commanded a column in the Matabele war. The latter is a bold, skillful officer, knowing both the country and the natives.

"The son of Lobengula is known to be the leader of the rising. He is a young, ambitious warrior, who is rather hotheaded and disposed of retaining reputation among the braves as a fighting man. He, however, possesses great influence among the young warriors."

Captain White believes the rising to be unimportant, except for military massacres of settlers, and thinks it can be easily crushed by the forces on the spot. He saw plenty of Maxim and field guns available when at Bulawayo. He is confident that the local force can crush the blacks, if firm measures are adopted at once.

NICE, March 29th.

The Marquis of Salisbury had a long audience with Queen Victoria to-day.

CANBERRA, March 29th.

Sir H. H. Kitchener, the rider of the Nile expedition, has arrived at the front and the second edition has arrived at Bulawayo.

body of Dervishes were approaching the troops, but fled before the artillery fire. Abu Hammed has been restored from Berber.

PARIS, March 29th.

The air is electric with expectation to-night, and numerous rumors are current of grave things that are contemplated. Among those which are circumstantially formulated are the resignation of M. Berthelot as Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced yesterday, was due to the wish of M. Boulanger, the Premier, to recall Baron de Cossé, the French Ambassador in London; that France's naval reserve squadron has been ordered placed upon a war footing, and that France and Russia will convene a European conference to discuss the powers of the Egyptian Debt Commission to act against the vote of a minority of the powers guaranteeing the debt, and to discuss, also, the evacuation of Egypt.

There is a growing belief among Frenchmen that the *entente* between Great Britain and the Dreibund, as a whole, not as cordial as it was believed it was when the Nile expedition was first announced. The signs of the non-reconciled attitude of Germany toward Great Britain have been keenly noted in France for two weeks past, and the conviction has grown that Germany, though glad to avail herself of Great Britain's assistance to her ally, Italy, will not take a more lenient view on that account of any other forward movement by Great Britain.

Whether the disturbed condition of affairs in South Africa gives France a hope that there will be inserted the wedge to break asunder again the newly formed friendship of Great Britain and Germany is a matter of number.

But that France regards the alliance of Great Britain with the Dreibund as less formidable, because less well assured, is evident from many things.

How far the French Ministry will re-assume the stiff attitude of protest against the Nile expedition, adopted in M. Berthelot's report in his communication to Lord Dufferin when the expedition was first announced, and subsequently softened in face of the outbreak of unbilled French patriots, is the question of first interest in Paris to-night and which it is hoped will be answered in the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there is no doubt that M. Berthelot resigned rather than abandon his prudent policy, and because he would not risk being obliged to use the foreign policy as an instrument of the Home Government.

A semi-official note issued at midnight says: The active squadron at Toulon has received orders for one of its cruisers to steam up.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says: Are we to have a tail-twisting Foreign Minister in the person of M. Bourgeois? It almost appears so.

The Colonials are already rejoicing at the prospect of fun. M. Berthelot's only fault is the stain of the original sin inherited from his predecessors. The fatal mistake of French policy has been the perpetual nagging of England.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Paris says: M. Berthelot in an interview admitted that he had resigned on account of differences with his colleagues on foreign policy, but he declined to specify. It is generally admitted that although M. Berthelot was made a scapegoat for the recent menacing role to England, M. Bourgeois is the real author. It is alleged that both Baron de Cossé and Russia objected strenuously to the policy of sending meaningless ultimatums which only had the effect of placing France in a ridiculous position.

The moderates will try to upset the Cabinet. Nobody can tell the outcome of to-day's debate. The opposition will make a strong attack, blaming the Government for the robust which France has sustained in Egypt at the hands of England, who until quite recently was completely isolated in Europe.

M. Bourgeois to-day (Sunday) has been busy conferring with the leaders of the Colonial party and others for support. He hopes to be able to tide over the crisis.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Berlin says: Pending the result of M. Bourgeois' appearance before the Chamber of Deputies in his new position, the papers here speak with reserve.

The *Chronicle* announces that Lord Chief Justice Baron Russell of Killowen will visit America for the long vacation and will take part in a conference of jurists at Saratoga.

THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN HUNAN.

Even in Hunan there is an awakening. The following is a translation of an excellent four-matical proclamation that has recently been issued by Liu, district magistrate of Linghang-hien, in the prefecture of Yochou, Hunan:

Foreign missionaries are permitted by Imperial edict to spread their doctrines in China.

Hence when houses and residences have been sold and bought:

When the fees have been paid, and the official seal stamped upon the documents;

The officials having been apprised of the sales would surely decide in their favour;

This is but right and just.

To pull down houses and plunder, to destroy, and pillage, are actions which are most unscrupulous.

Should this have happened amongst the people themselves,

The laws would not hesitate to punish the guilty.

In cases of missionary riots where the officials make compensation and indemnity the former,

It is really because the officials love their people and are anxious to protect their homes. Hence they expend large sums to effect their objects.

I therefore proclaim and command you, my people, to bear in mind the necessity of obeying your elders.

For great and majestic are the words of the sacred edict.

Compelling all to reverence them and to give sincere heed to them.

The duty of giving protection to strangers [is] like unto the gentry and notables [of each village].

There shall be found desperadoes and cowards who conduct themselves unreasonably and proceed to unlawful acts;

Thereby breaking the treaties with foreign countries [and] the crime of these people becomes not at all light.

They have brought disaster upon themselves; for when auxiliary troops arrive at the city gates,

Whole families will be given over to slaughter and the perpetrators [of riots] have been raised their families and by sacrificing their own persons [to the soldiery].

Hence I would again and again warn you all to abstain [from violence].

I would show you that the best way is for each one to settle peaceably to his own avocation.

To reverently and carefully obey the laws, and to take heed of the doctrine of propriety.

You should learn the ways of the world and meet [strangers] in a spirit of good fellowship.

You should not make any difference between your own people and strangers at the gates.

You should not make any difference between your own people and strangers at the gates.

For [the] *Chronicle* considers it right to set out with considerable frankness these facts.

A special proclamation which is believed to apply to everybody else—*M. G. Daily News*.

THE OUTRAGE AT TAICHAU.

The *North China Daily News* of the 20th contains the following report of the outrage at Taicau, recently briefly referred to in these columns:

I am sorry to have to write such a terrible report concerning our visit to Taicau. Mr. Walker and I reached Taicau on Monday, the 13th of April, about 4 p.m. We at once sent my boy to the *yards* with our cards and passport. The people at once began to gather on the wall and throw stones. Mr. Walker and I went out and talked to the people until a small crowd began to fly again. The *tao* (headman) was ordered out, but the people got worse and the crowd gathered fast the two small officers left us to know the reason why. Sir Claude Macdonald was met at the top of the city by the Chairman of the British Municipality, who gave him a word of welcome and the Minister was then introduced to a few of the leading residents.

I sincerely hope that Sir Claude Macdonald will be firm and decisive with the officials he comes in contact with and follow the policy of the late Sir Harry Parkes, who, although dreading by the officials, was highly respected by them for his determination. He should show to the Chinese from the beginning that he is a man that is not to be trifled with and have no "tomorrow can do talkative talk." It was this tardiness of the Chinese officials coupled with their taking advice from Dick, Toc, and Harry, that lost for them Formosa. Sir Claude Macdonald has made a favourable impression; let us hope he will maintain it while at the head of British interests in China. —*Mercury Co.*

In true military style, marched up the city, with his right hand at "the salute," looking every inch a soldier. The first impression he made here was that, judging from appearances, he does not look a man that is to be brow-beaten, nor will he tolerate Chinese official bombing, for he is certainly a man who will follow out his words by actions. His motto or the policy I should imagine he intends to pursue, is a request demanding an answer in a given time or to know the reason why. Sir Claude Macdonald was met at the top of the city by the Chairman of the British Municipality, who gave him a word of welcome and the Minister was then introduced to a few of the leading residents.

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EXTRAORDINARY SLANDER SUIT.

NEW YORK, March 27th.

The *Sun's* London cable says: The question whether a physician has a right to betray the secrets of patients was solved to-day after one of the most extraordinary and sensational trials in the records of English jurisprudence. The case was *Kitsos v. Playfair*. The plaintiff is a daughter-in-law of Sir James Kitsos, the head of a prominent English family. The defendant is an eminent physician of London and the brother-in-law of the plaintiff. The high social standing of the litigants as well as the astonishing nature of the facts disclosed, aroused intense public interest throughout England.

At the outset of the trial, four days ago, the Judge made an earnest endeavour to secure a settlement out of court on account of the painful nature of the case, but the defendant obstinately refused to make the simple statement that he might have been mistaken in the judgment which he had formed, as an admission which would have ended the dispute and restored the plaintiff's reputation, which was the real point at issue.

The case went on and the undivided facts developed were these: Mrs. Kitsos was seriously ill in London about a year ago. Her husband was then in Australia, and she had not seen him for more than a year. She was attended by Dr. Williams, who suggested a consultation. The plaintiff agreed to call in Playfair, who is a specialist. She submitted to an examination and also an operation, which was performed by Dr. Playfair, who became convinced that Mrs. Kitsos was not a faithful wife.

She protested her innocence and begged for an opportunity to explain, and brought him to witness that she was not guilty. Just then some one from the crowd fired a shot. The ball struck me in the left hand, entering below the first finger, passing through the palm, and came out below the little finger, but no bones are broken. It bled freely, but with the excitement I hardly realized I was shot, though at the time I thought I saw the smoke of a gun on the hill close by. Yet I did not leave my post, as there was no way of escape but to try and get our boat loose. At last a few people on the shore persuaded the crowd to let us loose. We then pulled up the anchor and so doing our boat was drawn forward, when Mr. Walker and I pulled it away.

When our boatmen saw we were loose three of them got in a small boat and came back to us. We could not go near the shore as there were thousands waiting to smash in the heads of the foreign devils. While pulling the boat I got several sore blows on the body, but nothing serious. We called out my boy from the cabin to help us, he and Ma were the only ones who remained on board. Mr. Ma got struck in the mouth, losing two of his teeth. He then hid in the back part of the boat under the dock and escaped further wounds.

After we had gone a little way, though the stones were still coming from both sides of the river, the Aris and a military camp down with about ten soldiers, so we drew our boat ashore and took them aboard. After seeing the condition of our boat, the quantity of stones and bricks which were still on the deck also seeing us one mass of mud and blood, they seemed much frightened and promised to send a boat and men to help us at once.

The Aris then went on shore and even whilst he stood smoking the crowd again began to stone us right before his eyes. He then went back and left us to the mercy of the people who kept up a continual volley of stones until the stream got so wide, there being a sandbank in the middle, that their stones could not reach us.

Hundreds then rushed along the bank and waited for us at a narrow place not far off. Seeing it was impossible to pass them, we anchored the boat while we were cut off from the beach. But very soon about a dozen men came wading through the water and along the sandbank, shooting at the top of their voices and imploving us to give up our arms. After we had gone a little way, though the stones were still coming from both sides of the river, the Aris and a military camp down with about ten soldiers, so we drew our boat ashore and took them aboard. After seeing the condition of our boat, the quantity of stones and bricks which were still on the deck also seeing us one mass of mud and blood, they seemed much frightened and promised to send a boat and men to help us at once.

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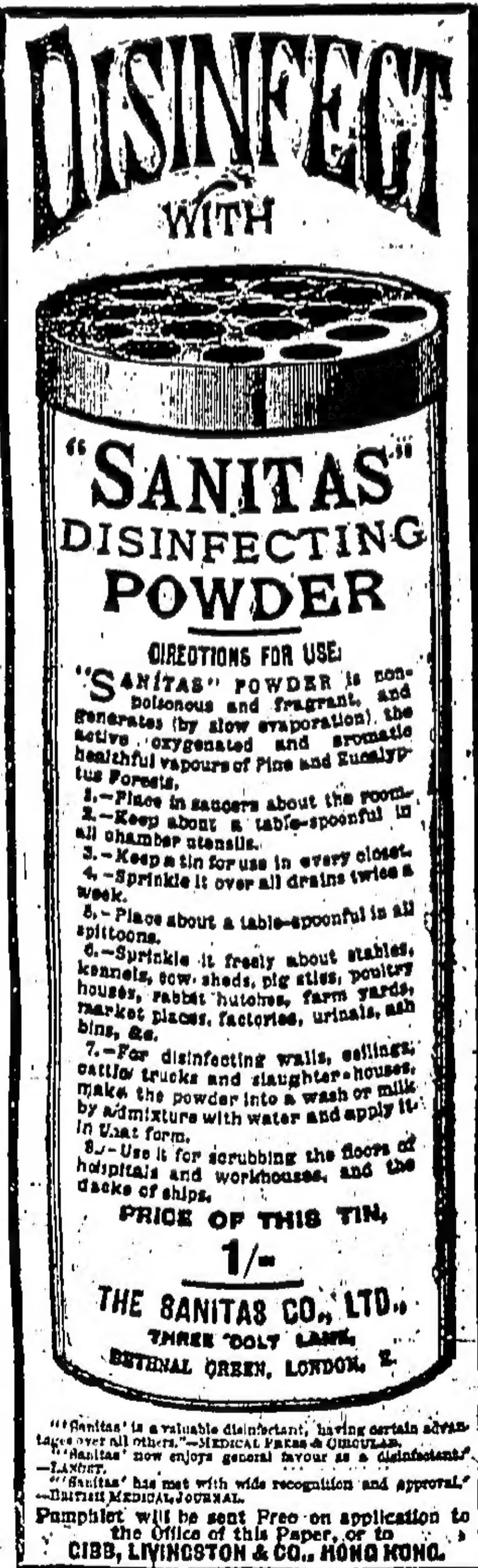
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